## #Trust Busting, Land, Railroad and Bank Fraud Cases Are the Inheritance of New Attorney General #

TASKS Placed Before the New Attorney General. Activities and Powers of the Department of Justice Have Grown by Leaps and Bounds. What Things Have Happened in the Past Six Years in the Department-Activity in the Enforcement of the Anti-Trust Law-Number of Suits Filed Under the Sherman Act-Success of the Civil Suits-The "Sunk-Land" Cases of Arkansas.



HEN President Wil-

ing over all the affairs of the institution with a fine tooth comb. They found that ment of Commerce and Labor, under the guise of levying the amount of the corporation tax, could make a similarly searching examination into the affairs of

the Department of Justice-the departcan turn loose a swarm of United States sel and officials from the Washington of-



THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL. JAMES G. MCREYNOLDS.

the infraction of federal statute.

forces of the federal government. He can and Michigan Southern.

ers of the Department of Justice have counsel in the prosecution of the sogrown by leaps and bounds. In the six called hard coal and tobacco trusts. years intervening between the time that In President Harrison's administration

act was also construed. Wild-cat national banking methods. Strange bizarre, pathetic, grim and

Land frauds were checked. ly evaded were collected.

for the purpose of go- department worked up a case against a too familiar to repeat in detail. federal judge, with the result that Con-However, during the four-year administration of Mr. McReynolds' predecessor the department displayed its largest ac-

criminal clause of the Sherman act as beds of which are covered by a thick involves lands owned by the Southern the general plant which owned them.

fice against any evil-doer in the fields of formly successful. Indeed, since the Supreme Court construed the meaning of Sherman act in dissolving the Standard Oil Company it has oftentimes only been necessary for the Department of Justice to present a case against a trust n order to obtain a "consent decree," a legal term which means that the defendant quits without a fight. Among the consent decrees entered

inder the anti-trust law are those against the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, the General Electric Company, the Aluminum Company of America, the "ready-print true," the Philadelphia Jobbing Confectioners' Association, the Krentler-Arnold Hinge Last Company (the "shoemakers' last trust"). the Burroughs Adding Machine Company and the American Coal Products Com-

Among the more important anti-trust cases which it remains for the new Attorney General to press to a conclusion are those against the Chicago Butter and Egg Board, the American Sugar Refining Company, the three steamship pools formed for the purpose of fixing passenger and freight rates to European, South American and Asiatic points, respectively; the United States Steel Corporation. the United Shoe Machinery Company, the International Harvester Company, the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, together with the D, . and W. Coal Company and the alleged trusts accused of controlling to a greater or less degree the following commodities: brakes, thread and motion picture films.

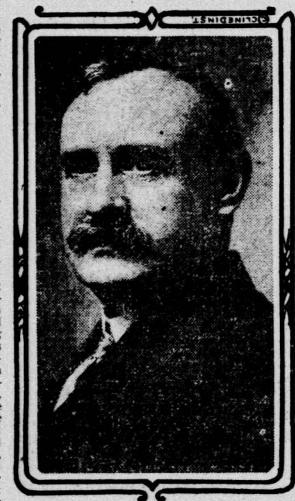
banking or interstate commerce who may The terms of d'ssolution for the followattempt to disturb business peace by ing trusts, all of which have already an age which goes back of the original been ordered to dissolve, will be arrang- survey by from 50 to 100 years.

he can bring suit or refrain from bring- push the trust cases now pending ing suit, and if he does institute pro- wherever in his judgment the evidence ceedings it rests with his judgment as to justifies it, is indicated, according to whether they be of a civil or criminal na- lawyers, by the fact that he has asked ture, or both. Moreover, the case will be James A. Fowler, chief trust buster for tried before a judge who probably owes the preceding administration, to remain his appointment to the recommendation in the office of the assistant to the Atof an Attorney General, and the defend- torney General until Mr. Reynolds can ant, if he be sent to jail, will serve out find another man as well equipped to his time in a prison administered by the carry on the work. It is also rememdepartment whose efforts resulted in his bered that Mr. McReynolds himself. when engaged in private practice, was In recent years the activities and pow- retained by the government as special

James C. McReynolds stepped out from seven cases were brought under the the office of assistant attorney general anti-trust law, in President Cleveland's and the time when he returned as head of administration eight cases, while under the department these things have hap- President McKinley there were three cases, and during President Roosevelt's The Sherman act received final interpre- seven years in office forty-four cases. tation at the hands of the Supreme Court. Thus the eighty-nine suits brought in The act also had teeth put in it; "wis- President Taft's administration exceeddom teeth," the department officials call ed those brought in the administrations the jail sentences which, after ten years of all his predecessors put together by of endeavor, they were finally able to se- more than 40 per cent. It is accordcure against violators of the anti-trust ingly realized in Washington that the to Mr. McReynolds to carry on.

which were such a large factor in bring- ludicrous, but very human, are the ing on the panic of 1907, were annihilated, stories connected with the work of raisand the national banking law made to ing the Department of Justice to its high standard of efficiency. The war against white slavery was in- There is the story of John H. Patterson, head of the National Cash Register Company, who, when in his seventieth The customs frauds at New York and year, was sentenced to serve a year in elsewhere were greatly curtailed, and the federal penitentiary, and to pay a more than \$5,000,000 of duties fraudulent- fine of \$5,000 for restraint of trade, and The impeachment clause of the Consti- peal, organized the flood relief work at tution was vitalized, and for the first Dayton, where his prompt action saved time in the history of the country the hundreds of lives. But that story is

> specialists engaged in their settlement, but which involve several points of law that have never been raised before, and conservatively at \$3,500,000. It appears had until the United States itself took a switches join the plant with two or more the part of laborers. The usual practice ted. veved, in 1837-47, they were called lakes, \$3,500,000 amounts to very little compared



JAMES A. FOWLER. "Trust Buster."

(Copyright by Clinedinst.) Since 1911 the government has been su- Attorney General in charge of railroad ed by Mr. McReynolds: The Terminal ing for the possession of these lands, rate cases.



THE "TRUST BUSTERS" AND SPECIAL AGENTS UNDER ATTORNEY GENERAL WICKERSHAM.

However, this contested fortune of amount involved in some of nolds will be called upon to bring to a conclusion. The largest recovery Mr. to its assets sufficient to wipe out al- in his ownership. most half of the national debt at a single stroke.

government has against the Oregon and through freight rates. California Railroad Company. This suit in reality the switchyard was just as involves all those lands granted in 1866 much a switchyard as it ever had been; and 1870 as a government subsidy to help division of rates which it extorted over build the railroad that remained unsold and above a reasonable switching charge and that were, at the time the suit was amounted to a forced rebate from the uninstituted in 1911, still held by the rail- fortunate railroad. The latter would acres of land, worth about \$50,000,000. the granting acts. These latter suits verted to a competing line. involve approximately 390,000 acres of land, worth about \$15,000,000. The imthe provisions of the granting acts re-

burn Esterline, special assistant to the year.

torney General, who heads the legal Towing Company and the Lake Shore called "lakes" they are entitled to the switching facilities. More than 2,200 before peonage passes into history.

receded. Private litigation involving the ing facilities connecting the plant the chief support of peonage lies in the title to these lands has been carried three with the railroad, and in .. undreds of in- peculiar system of laws prevailing in times to the highest state and federal stances the trackage of these switchmost valuable land in Arkansas, valued courts, but no final judgment could be yards is several miles long. Generally the intended to compel personal service on

the other land suits which Mr. McRey- hibiting the payment of rebates on freight shipments, many McReynolds is now attempting to make switches were operated merely as part of curing bail for him, and then taking growth of large merchantable timber of Pacific Railroad Company and others After the act went into effect, however, are petroleum-bearing areas in Califorsaid to be of a value exceeding \$500, yard a "railroad system" and incorporat-000,000. If the government regains pos- ed it separately under a high-sounding session of these tracts it will add a sum title, the entire capital stock remaining

Then the new "railroad" would file its schedule of freight tariffs with the interstate commerce commission just like a real common carrier. After this was Another lost-treasure hunt that holds done, the "railroad" would claim it was out vast possibilities is the suit, now up a feeder to the trunk lines with which it to Mr. McReynolds to press, which the mand an exorbitant civision of the

its ownership was unchanged; and every road. This suit involves about 2,300,000 have to yield to the shipper's demands. however, because it had to have his Forty-five other suits have also been freight and if it wouldn't stand for the rought against certain purchasers of allowance, the shipper's entire tonnage. he same lands in large quantities in which in many cases amounted to over a violation of the restrictions imposed by thousand cars a month, would be di-

mediate object of all these suits is to One of these railroads was found by enforce a forfeiture to the United States Mr. Esterline to get as much for shoving of the lands involved, on the ground that a line of cars a few hundred feet to the stricting the manner of selling the lands railroad tracks as the railroad got for hauling the same cars for 250 miles. him to the complainant's farm or planta-But the money at stake in all these Another "railroad," which received more tion and compelling him to work there proceedings pales into insignificance be- than \$20 a car as a division of the through the fear or threat of imprisonside the huge amounts that the govern- through freight rate for switching trains ment. Another expedient, expressly au- large inactive accounts. Meanwhile the ment is attempting to save the country's over a distance of less than a mile, was thorized by the laws of some states, is cashier, who handled only the aggregate railreads suffering from the extortions of hauled before the interstate commerce for the interested party to confess judg- amount of the checks, had drawn his the railroad rebater. Of all the devices commission, which ruled that it was en-used by big shippers for the purpose of titled only to a switching charge of \$1.50 been accused of some offense, pay off the pository in satisfaction of the clearing giving the color of legality to their de- a car. It is estimated that the aggregate judgment, and then have the laborer pository in satisfaction of the clearing who prosecutes violators of the law mands for discriminations in freight amount paid as "division of the through bound under a contract made under the house balance, of course, rates, possibly the most ingenious, and rate" by the regular railroads to supervison of the court to work out the would include the bookkeeper's destroyed certainly one of the most costly to the such little industrial lines as these indebtedness. The constitutionality of

One of the hardest little known problems which the new Attorney General furnish the most interesting reading balanced. Railroad Association of St. Louis, the claiming that they are part of the public This device, which is especially com- will have to tackle is that of peonage, which can come out of the legal records. Possibly no member of the cabinet has hard coal trust, the Union Pacific domain, while the present possessors mon among logging and lumber industries Preceding Attorneys General have ac- and in this time the default- panies are to dangle Haman-high. But claim title on the ground that as owners in the south, hinges upon the separate in- complished much in wiping out this is unusually rich. larger discretionary powers than the At- Southern Pacific merger, the Great Lakes of the water front along the former so- corporation by big concerns of their evil, but much yet remains to be done Crime stories by the score are turned than \$300,000, most of which was lost in directly than any other may affect pub-

under these state laws seems to be for celed.

of these the complainant becoming surety or pro-



Prosecutor of Bank Frauds.

(Photo by Gustav Obendorfer.) railroads is being attacked by Black- amounted to not less than \$100,000,000 a such laws is now in process of being check. Thus the bookkeeper got the real tested by the department.

the penitentiary.

The story of a cashier of the assay office at Seattle is one of these. For many ceedings of this sort Congress, as the fice to have its fineness determined were dent Taft when he directed the Departsurprised at the low grade of gold which ment of Justice to make the investigation the assay revealed. He, meantime, wax- The President issued his instructions to ed exceeding prosperous - far more so this effect February 13, 1912. than his modest salary as cashier would seem to warrant. At last the double from his regular work of prosecuting mystery was solved; he used to slip back bank frauds, arrived in Scranton, where to the assay office in the dead of night, the charges originated, to begin his spe take out the miners' "pokes," or gold cial investigation into Judge Archbald's bags, from the government strong boxes, relations with the railroads. steal a part of the gold, and make good the deficit by weighing in a counter- ings, concluding with the recommendabalancing amount of black sand. It was tion that the record be transmitted to a fraud which might have gone on yet the House of Representatives for such had be not gotten too greedy, for the further proceedings as the public interest gold brought to the assay office was might demand. Brown's report was for never pure, and a little new o' less warded to the House committee on the alloy could not be detected. His only judic'ary. mistake lay in taking so much of the July 8-the first day of the thirteenth good metal that the adulteration soon week after Brown's report of findings became palpable. He is now serving was submitted to the President-the comfive years.

detected in the patent office. An inventor thirteen counts. filed a number of applications relating to metallic filaments for electric lamps. His early applications were filed in December, Calendar Monday, July 13, the thirteen 1904, and January, 1905. Two years later, articles of impeachment were submitted and after the filing by others of numer- to the Senate, and Judge Archbald's trial ous applications covering their inventions began before that body in the following in the same field, an assistant examiner December. All this happened in a year removed the specifications from two of the sum of whose digits amounted to the inventor's applications and substitut- thirteen. ed forged papers ascribing to him many January 13, 1913, at the thirteenth hour of the discoveries of the other inventors, of the day, and in the 25th-double-thir-

enormous value. This is said to be the twenty-sixth year-when he was just only attempt of its kind ever made in the twice thirteen years of age.

Some of the most interesting crime stories of all, however, were unearthed by Wrisley Brown, assistant to the Atrney General, who has charge of prosecutions of bank frauds and who, in cooperation with the controller of the currency, has done much to tighten up the national bank law. It is estimated roughly that perhaps 9)

per cent of the banking law violations implicate the leading men of the community in which the institution is located -the president, possibly, or a powerful involves his bank in his operations. One spectacular case with which Brown has had to deal attracted all the more attention at the Department of Justice by reason of the fact that colossal defalcations were committed not by those directing the bank's affairs, but by a humble bookkeeper, who did not even have access to the cash. The bookkeeper's scheme was as simple as it was unique. He would fill out his personal check on the bank in which he worked for, say, \$10,000, making it payable to a confederate in Boston, which was the nearest city maintaining a clearing house. The latter would get cash for the check and turn the proceeds over to the bookkeeper.

In course of time the clearing house would return the check to the bank on which it was drawn, where the bookkeeper would destroy it. Then he would charge the amount of it off to various

up almost weekly by the department's gambling. When brought to account he lic sentiment, to administer with jus-

ruptcy frauds, bucket shops, mail frauds aider and abettor. and night riders' outrages. The most re- With the work of Wrisley Brown, also, cent additional task of large importance is connected quite a different story-o crusade against the white slavers, over involving an extraordinary chain o assigned this secret service force is the events in which the figure 13 appears so 500 of whom have already been sent to often as to make even the least superstitious feel that "possibly there's som But the methods by which these law- thing in "13" after all." Early in 1912 reakers work are generally well known complaint was made to the President that to the public, as well as to the detectives. Judge Archbald had business relations with litigants before him. In previous pre months miners from Alaska who depos- trial body, investigated the charges itself; ited their gold dust with the assay of- but this precedent was broken by Presi

March 13. Brown, who had been detailed

mittee rendered its conclusions to the House, recommending Judge Archbald's

Another unique piece of rascality was July 11, in the same hoodoo thirteenth week, the House impeached Archbald on

Archbald was convicted on articles 1.

ticle, which was No. 13. Brown himself was born July 22, 1883 the very year when Archbald was first nugatory a remarkable attempt fraudu- common pleas court of the state of Pennsylvania. He was appointed special assistant to the Attorney General in his Much beyond trust busting remains for

the new Attorney General to achieve, He has the biggest treasure hunt



against freight rate discriminations.

in the world on his hands; he has gigantic schemes of grafting on the money, the bank's creditors in Boston railroads to stop; he has crime in To the lay mind, possibly, crime stories were paid, and the bank's books at home its cunningest form to check; he has a gallows to erect on which, at the Presi-It was a year before any shortage was dent's behest, the makers of artificial "lake" beds left bare when the waters manufactories once had these switch- It is not generally understood that bureau of investigation in its work for was sentenced to fifteen years, while his tice, moderation, diligence and caution.

## MOST REMARKABLE PLAY I EVER

(Continued from Third Page.)

put some crimp in us-for the time eing. We were playing against San rancisco, and in the ninth inning we needed one run to tie and two to win. eard, our first man up, drew a base on balls. The next man up fanned, but Leard made up for it by stealing second Then Hettling, one of our heaviest hitters, stepped up to the plate, picked out one he liked, and slammed a twisting grounder whizzing past first out into right



JOE GEDEON.

field. It looked like a sure single, and mayoe a double. But that was where Mundorf came in When Hettling's bat cracked Mundorf not only went after the ball, but came in on it. Furthermore he got it on a dead run and without stopping or even straightening up he shot it to first. It was a perfect throw, and beat the runner by a clear foot-and worse still, opened the way for a double.

"Leard, figuring the thing either way. thought he had a chance to get home and tried it. He would have been able to do it, too, ninety-nine times out of a hundred. In this case, however, Mundorf's fielding was so fast and his throw so perfect that McArdle, the Frisco first baseman, actually took his time about relaying the ball home-and still caught Leard almost by yards. It was the fastest, most accurate piece of fielding I ever saw, or ever hope to see. Think it over -a double play on a ground-hit ball to deep rightfield-some play."

Gedeon, "and we only had a few games. An interesting phase of the situation, between us and the pennant, when this too, is that the two boys are bosom in excited Spanish. "Think what he handle. He juggled it a minute. Then the clubhouse. But did it go? It did and started to answer.

The half was the third out and started to answer.

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The began to look wildly about the dianot. The half was pended to be stationed at Norfolk, and a look, and then looked foolish. Instead still safe. He had scored from first on a pended to be stationed at Norfolk, and a look, and then looked foolish. Instead still safe.



to be the grandest little ball player in the entire island of Cuba. For instance, Calvo laboriously wrote out his opinion of the greatest play he had ever seen for The Star man. It was a difficult task, for the English came hard. Here is what he wrote:

"Acosta made la major (the best) play for Almendares team in Cuba. Almendares play Habana 16 inning. Very good fielding, no scoring. In 16th innings Almendares get tres (three) on base, two out. Senor Marsans pitcher and Man-



BALDEMERO ACOSTA. Little Calvo and Acosta, the two Cuban game 1 to 0."

Little Calvo and Acosta, the two Cuban game 1 to 0."

Little Calvo and Acosta, the two Cuban game 1 to 0."

Little Calvo and Acosta, the two Cuban game 1 to 0."

Little Acosta who is but sixteen the other round to third. Then the it, too, but the thing was so unusual five-dollar fine! declared his royal high
"Instead he put on still more sponger."

nevertheless have their own pet plays was the most wonderful player Cuba ple, and then pasted a sizzler down the first-base line. Miller got in front of this time, but I didn't care. I figured his hand. Come over and tell me the an interesting phase of the situation, it—and the result was that when Cobb season. We were hooked up with a team

break up the game. Viva Calvo!" Cubans are inclined to make the bat tice it. more mighty than the glove.

enough to see as many world-startling game was over." plays as some of the other men on the team," said Pitcher Ed Dent, "but I'll



usual play than any man in Washing-"It was up in the New England League, where I was pitching for New Haven in a game between that team and Hartford. The first act of the comedy or tragedy, according to which side you are on, came in the opening inning when Miller, the Hartford first baseman, slid into second, and in some sfrange fashion ripped the front of his right trouser leg from the waist about half way down to the knee. After that the game went along pretty un-

bet \$4 to nothing and put up both end:

of the bet that I've seen a more un-

last time in the ninth.

Almendares were playing New Orleans mond. The ball was lost! Meanwhile the batter made a home run. When we of giving him pennies the clerk had made

sans puts him in. It is the fifth inning, the Hartford manager told him where rightfully considered a bona fide memthree of our men are on bases. Calvo to find the ball. 'In your pants legs, ber of the team." still younger than now-he was bare- you big boob-look in your pants legs!" ly sixteen then—comes to the bat. The yelled the manager. And Miller New Orleans pitcher laughs. He sheepishly felt where directed—and throws the ball. Hola! Calvo hits one sure enough there was the ball. The two-three bases-three runs score- pellet had slipped out of his hands, on a ball field wasn't a play at all, but into the rip, and down into his trousers From which it may be seen that the -and he was so excited he didn't no-

There followed a wild clawing by Miller, but he was rattled and didn't seem able to get the ball out. 'Of course "I haven't been in base ball long he finally succeeded-but it was too late. Three of our men had scored, and the

> Austin, another of the young recruit pitchers, went way out to the Montana State League for the experience that had impressed him most. "It was in a game between Billings and Laurel." said he. "I figured in it, and it sure was a freak play. Billings was at bat for the last time. We were leading third with two out. Up steps a Billings batter and sends up a high fly back of second base. Jameson, our second sacker, ran back for it, and I, playing center at the time, ran in for it. Jame-



eventfully, except that we were two son got under it all right, but lost it in runs behind, when we came up for the the sun-and the ball cracked him on the bean. Of course the ball bounced up in

of the Southern League. Calvo had our men were tearing around the kicked the umpire declared that it was a mistake and given him five rolls of games with his friends. Manager Mar- "He looked nearly a minute before my shirt—and that my shirt couldn't be not me who had caught the ball, but

"The most nemarkable thing I ever saw



a one-act comedy between Umpire Kennedy and old Joe Andrews, a former big leaguer now playing manager of the Waterloo, Iowa, team," said Tom Drohan. 'Andrews was always baiting the umps, and one day he got Kennedy so mad that he fined him \$5.

"Now, it's a rule of the game that when a player is fined he must pay that fine before he can play in another game. Andrews, of course, could have paid it within five minutes, but that didn't suit his plans. He was dead sore on the um-pire, and so he waited until just before time to start for the ball field next day, then sauntered up to the clerk's desk at the hotel, passed over a 'V' and asked for five dollars' worth of pennies. "Promptly the clerk handed out five little rolls of the kind that contain 100 pennies each, and chuckling. Andrews went out to the park. There he waited

until barely a moment before the game was called. Then he strolled out to the

ump, made an elaborate bow and pre-

umpire called him back. "'Get off this field!' he ordered. innocently enough.

recruit outfielders, both of whom Griffith
expects to develop into the brightest kind
of stars and then some, haven't seen
many games in this country, but they

The third. Then the third to third to third. Then the third to third to third to third. Then the third to third to third to third to third. Then the third to the third to the third to third to the third to the third to the third to the t

brass telephone slugs. "And it was in vain that Andrews protested that it was an accident. The um-

pire insisted that the fine be paid or that Andrews get off the field. Worse still, the other players, entering into the joke, finally had to leave the field and go back to the hotel to get the necessary five. As a result six innings had been played before he finally got into the game and his team was hopelessly beaten. All of which shows that baiting the umpire may be good sport, but usually it doesn't pay."

"Young Joe" Engle, alias "Willie Lewis. the boy pug," among his teammates, hearkened back to the world's series between Pittsburgh and Detroit for the greatest play he had ever seen.

"It's a pretty hard play to describe, at that," said Joe. "It was wonderful. but it was one of those plays you have need of my describing it. It was merely this. Cobb got on first, with one out. The next man smashed out a long single to greatest piece of base ball I ever saw, or center and Cobb started running. Little even heard of. Sometimes, though, I wonder if Clyde Milan, in a pinch, Tommie Leach fielded the ball just as couldn't do the same thing." Cobb was approaching third-and natu-



sented him with the rolls. He was rally threw it to Byrne, the Pirate third marching over to his position when the sacker. Cobb saw that and did some quick thinking. He figured that the throw might be a little wild, and that at any "'What's the matter?' asked Andrews, rate it would take some time for Byrne to get it and throw it all over again. "Instead he put on still more speed-he



JOE BOEHLING.

"I've been playing professional base ball such a short time-only a couple of seasons-that I can't tell you anything ling, the husky southpaw, whom the Nationals dug up from the sandlots of Richmond. "But at that, I saw a play down York, said of eugenics the other day: home that was just about as good as anything ever pulled off in the big show, eugenics. By this I mean that it is betand that goes for either league. "It happened three or four years back.



had sent a nine over to take our measure. "Well, the game started off, with our first two men fanning out-couldn't even make a foul. Then our shortstop named

hit a screaming red hot liner right smack at the training ship third baseman. And then came the play. "It was about the hardest hit ball I ever saw and I've seen some few-some to my sorrow (me being in the box at the time). But this ball-it was so hot that I'm pretty sure that if the third baseman had had time he would have gotten out of the way of it, figuring that there was no reason to commit suicide just for that one

Sounders, and a regular sandlot fence

buster, stepped up to the plate, looked the first ball over and then let drive. He

"But he didn't have time to get out of the way. The ball came so fast that he had time to do but one thing and that was to stick his hands up in front of his face. The ball struck them fair and the force of that blow actually lifted him off his feet and threw him on the flat of his back, just about the same as if he had

been hit with a battering ram. "We all rushed up to him expecting to hit the back of his head one awful wallon But he was not senseless. Oh, no! Before we got to him he sat up-and then we noticed a remarkable fact. He still had the ball. When the pellet hit his hands it stuck, and through fall and all he remembered and held to it-a clean

## True Love.

"The love match is a good thing for ter for a pretty girl to marry a brave. handsome youth for love-true love-than it is for her to marry an elderly mil-

lionaire for his money. "Mercenary people like to sneer at love in a cottage and bread and cheese and kisses and all that sort of thing. But

these sneers are false. For-Here Mr. Folks smiled. "For," he ended, "when poverty comes in at the door love flies out and gets &

## The Right Course.

THE late Edward Dowden was being discussed in Philadelphia.

"Dowden's style was ponderous and somber," said a sonneteer, "but I often met him in Dublin, and his talk, unlike his writing, sparkled with true Irish wit. "I once told him of my many vain ef-